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Information Item *Governmental Relations Committee*

Legislative Year-End Report, October 2000

This agenda item provides an end-of-the year report for the 1999-2000 Legislative Session to the Governmental Relations Committee and the Commission. Included are highlights of the recently concluded session, a matrix of legislation on issues affecting postsecondary education that were acted on by the Commission, and summaries of those bills. Staff will also provide an oral report on final actions by the Governor, whose deadline to sign or veto bills was September 30, 2000. This item is organized into five parts as follows:

Part One, pages 1-7 contains highlights of the second half of the 1999-2000 legislative session.

Part Two, pages 9-12 contains a matrix displaying the status of each bill as of September 15, 2000.

Part Three, pages 13-22, contains brief summaries and veto messages of the postsecondary education bills included on the matrix.

Part Four, pages 23-25, lists the members of the legislative committees that hold hearings on postsecondary education-related bills.

Part Five, page 27, is a Legislative Index of bill summaries.

Presenter: Marge Chisholm

Legislative Year-End Report, October 2000

*A Report to the Governmental
Relations Committee of the California
Postsecondary Education Commission*



CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION
1303 J Street ♦ Suite 500 ♦ Sacramento, California 95814-2938

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Legislative Highlights

The Legislature ended the second half of the 1999-2000 legislative session on Thursday, August 31, 2000. Bills passed by that time were sent to the Governor and had to be signed or vetoed by September 30. All signed bills, with the exception of urgency legislation, will take effect as State law on January 1, 2001. The Legislature will officially convene the 2001-2002 regular session on December 4, 2000, for the swearing in of new members and will convene for the purpose of conducting official business on January 2, 2001.

The Legislature passed a number of significant bills on major statewide issues such as student financial aid, K-12 education, Internet sales tax, Medical fraud, electricity rates and health insurance. At the time of this report, the Governor was considering the fate of over 1,000 bills passed in the last weeks of the 1999-2000 session. The following pages contain information about legislative outcomes, the major provisions of Senate Bill 1644, (the revised Cal Grant Program), Senate Bill 1688 (the Governor's Merit Scholarship program), and summaries of Propositions 38 and 39.

Legislative Outcomes

This past year, the Commission continued to focus its efforts on the fundamental issues of Access, Affordability, and Accountability. Each legislative session, the Commission determines the higher education bills that most accurately reflect its priorities, adopts positions on the bills, and engages in efforts to influence the outcomes of the legislation. Although a number of bills affecting higher education were introduced and tracked by the Commission this year, a very low percentage were actually passed by the Legislature and sent to the Governor. Of the 35 bills on the matrix that were identified by the Commission as having top priority, only 14 were passed by both houses of the Legislature and sent to the Governor's desk. Of these, the Commission supported 10 and held a watch position on the others. None of the bills opposed by the Commission were passed.

The 1999-2000 session also signaled a successful legislative year for the Commission. Two bills sponsored by the Commission during the last session were passed by the Legislature. The first, Senate Bill 1570 (Villaraigosa, Romero), providing for a Student Information System, was passed and signed by the Governor last year; the other, Assembly Bill 1123 (Cardoza), establishing a California Distance Learning Policy, was passed and signed by the Governor on September 15, 2000.

**Senate Bill 1644:
(Ortiz-
Poochigian)
Financial Aid for
Students**

One of the most significant bills in the just-completed session, Senate Bill 1644, was passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor at the close of session, and represents landmark financial aid legislation for California. Although this bill underwent a number of negotiations and revisions before passage, it received only one “no” vote. Governor Davis signed the measure into law on September 11, 2000.

SB 1644 revises and expands the Cal Grant Program to provide guaranteed financial awards (Cal Grants) to students who meet the minimum grade point average and income eligibility requirements. According to the Governor's office, it promises to fund nearly one out of three high school graduates. It is unknown at this time how many new awards will be made in 2001-02.

Under the provisions of SB 1644, the Cal Grant program is now made up of six distinct, but related, types of grants. They are:

- (1) Cal Grant A Entitlement Awards
- (2) Cal Grant B Entitlement Awards
- (3) Cal Grant A and B Community College Transfer Entitlement Awards
- (4) Competitive Cal Grant A and B Awards
- (5) Cal Grant C Awards
- (6) Cal Grant T Awards

Cal Grant A and B Entitlement Awards. Under the provisions of the new program, both the Cal Grant A and B Entitlement Awards are designed to benefit recent high school graduates. Cal Grant A awards are guaranteed to every student who has a minimum of 3.0 GPA (on a 4.0 scale). Cal Grant B awards are guaranteed to every student who has a minimum GPA of 2.0 (on a 4.0 scale). In addition, students eligible for these awards must:

- be a California resident;
- demonstrate financial need for the award;
- meet the GPA requirements;
- not exceed the income and asset ceiling limitations;
- be either a senior in high school or first year out of high school; and
- be less than 24 years of age.

A student who receives a grant will be eligible for grant renewal only if he or she continues to demonstrate financial need, does not exceed the income and asset limitations, and makes satisfactory academic progress at a qualifying institution. Part-time students are eligible for these grants as well.

The income and asset ceiling levels for students to be eligible for the Cal Grant A and B programs as set forth in SB 1644 are displayed in the chart below. The law requires that the Student Aid Commission adjust these levels

annually by utilizing a cost-of-living index that will be developed through the California Student Aid Commission's regulatory process.

Income and Asset Ceiling Limits Cal Grant Program, Effective 2001-02		
Family Size	Cal Grant A	Cal Grant B
Families of Dependent Students		
Independent Students with Dependents		
Six or more	\$74,100	\$40,700
Five	68,700	37,700
Four	64,100	33,700
Three	59,000	30,300
Two	57,600	26,900
Independent Students		
One (Single, no dependents)	23,500	23,500
Two (Married, no dependents)	26,900	26,900
Asset Ceilings (Total Assets, excluding Home Equity and Retirement Accounts)		
Families of Dependent Students		
Independent Students with Dependents		
	49,600	49,600
Independent Students	23,600	23,600

Community College Transfer Entitlement Award. SB 1644 also established the Cal Grant A and B Community College Transfer Entitlement Award program to ensure that students who choose to do their lower division coursework at a California community college are afforded a similar opportunity to receive an entitlement grant.

The California Community College Transfer Entitlement provisions guarantee a Cal Grant award to every student who transfers from a community college to an eligible four-year university and meets the following criteria:

- is a California resident;
- has a minimum grade point average of 2.4 in all college-level transferable coursework;
- does not exceed the income and asset limitations;
- demonstrates financial need;
- is under the age of 24; and
- has graduated from a California high school during or after the 2001-02 academic year.

Maximum award levels set. Under the revised program, Cal Grant A awards will continue to provide tuition and fee assistance only. However, the maximum amount for a Cal Grant A award for students attending the University of California or the California State University will be equal to the systemwide student fees alone and no longer covers campus-based student charges. In another change, SB 1644 replaces the old formula for determining the

amount of the grants at independent institutions in California with a provision that the specific award level would be determined by the Budget Act of 2000 (\$9,708), or as adjusted in future budget acts. Community college students remain ineligible for tuition or fee assistance from the Cal Grant Program (such fees are to be waived through the Community College Board of Governors (BOG) Fee Waiver program).

Cal Grant B awards in a student's first year now cover a maximum of \$1,551 for what the new law identifies as college “access” costs. Access costs are defined as living expenses and expenses for transportation, supplies and books. In subsequent years, Cal Grant B renewal awards can continue to cover access costs as well as tuition and fees.

Competitive Cal Grant A and B Awards. The new Cal Grant program also has an annual competitive-award component, with a total of 22,500 grants available for students who do not receive an entitlement grant. Half of total grants (11,250) will be awarded on the basis of a competition among students in each of the two following groups:

- A pool of all students, including community college students, who meet the financial and academic requirements, and who apply by March 2.
- A pool of qualifying community college students who meet the financial and academic requirements and apply by September 2.

The law also requires the Student Aid Commission, by no later than February 1, 2001, to establish a selection criteria for these awards that gives consideration to disadvantaged students. The law specifies that such criteria should take into consideration those financial, educational, cultural, language, home, community, environmental, and other conditions that hamper a student’s access to and ability to persist in postsecondary education programs. Additional consideration is to be given to students who a) graduated prior to 2000-2001 b) are pursuing Cal Grant B awards and have reestablished an eligible GPA by completing at least 16 units of credit coursework at a community college with at least a 2.0. GPA, or c) did not receive an entitlement award.

SB 1644 was linked with another student financial aid bill, Senate Bill 1688 (Polanco), one of Governor Davis' primary education initiatives. Both bills needed to be signed in order to become law. SB 1688 creates two merit scholarship programs:

- The Governor's Scholars program will provide \$1,000 for students who earn high scores on the State achievement test (STAR).
- The Distinguished Mathematics and Science Scholars program provides \$2,500 scholarships to students with the highest scores on Advanced Placement tests in mathematics and science.

**November Ballot
Measures**

Voters will be presented with eight ballot initiatives in this November's general election, a short list, compared to the 18 proposals on the last March Primary Ballot. Two measures affecting education would, if passed, amend the State Constitution.

*Proposition 38-The
National Average
School Funding
Guarantee and
Parental Right to
Choose Quality
Education
Amendment*

Proposition 38 which addresses school vouchers, State funded private and religious education public school funding would make major changes in public funding for K-12 education. Currently about six million pupils attend kindergarten through 12th grade (K-12) in California public schools. In addition, about 650,000 pupils are enrolled in K-12 grades in various private schools that are not part of the public school system. The State generally does not provide funding for pupils attending K-12 private schools. (The only exception is for a small number of children with physical, mental, or learning disabilities who are placed in certain private school).

This proposition requires the State to offer an annual scholarship (also known as a voucher) to every school-age child in California. The scholarships are grants to parents on behalf of their children. Scholarship checks would be made out to parents, but sent to private schools selected by the parents. These checks could only be cashed to pay tuition and other educational fees at schools that have chosen to become "scholarship-redeeming" schools. The scholarships would not be considered income for State tax purposes.

In order to redeem scholarships, a private school cannot "advocate unlawful behavior" or discriminate on the basis of race, ethnicity, color, or national origin. The proposition does not prohibit a private school from restricting admission based on other reasons, including sex, religion, ability, and disability.

Proposition 38 would give parents \$4,000 a year in State money to send their child to a private or parochial school of their choice. It expands eligibility in phases with children currently in public schools qualifying for vouchers first. Within four years, children currently in private schools could receive the money.

The second section of Proposition 38 would allow the Legislature to replace the current school financing formula (Proposition 98 guarantee) that sets aside roughly 40 percent of the State's general fund for education, with a system that sets per-pupil spending at no less than the national average.

It is difficult to estimate the cost of this proposal. The Legislative Analyst's Office estimates that vouchers could initially cost California as much as \$1.1 billion annually for the first several years. However, over the long term vouchers could either save the State between \$1.3 billion and \$6.7 billion or cost about \$3.3 billion a year, depending on a number of variables, including how many public school students switch to vouchers.

*Proposition 39-The
Smaller Classes,
Safer Schools and
Financial
Accountability Act*

Proposition 39 would change the California constitution to lower the voting requirement for passage of local school bonds and change existing statutory law regarding charter school facilities. Currently, California's public school facilities are the responsibilities of over 1,000 school districts and county offices of education. Over the years, the State has provided a significant portion of the funding of these facilities through the schools' facilities program. Most recently, this program was funded with \$6.7 billion in State general obligation bonds approved by the voters in November 1998. Generally, the State assumes 50 percent of the cost of new school facilities; 80 percent of the cost of modernizing existing facilities; and 100 percent of the cost of either new facilities or modernizing in "hardship cases."

In addition to State bonds, funding for school facilities has been provided from a variety of other sources, including school district general obligation bonds; special local bonds (known as "Mello-Roos" bonds); and fees that school districts charge builders on new residential, commercial, and industrial construction.

Currently, the community colleges are part of the public higher education system and include 107 campuses operated by 72 local districts. These facilities are funded differently than K-12 schools. In recent years, most facilities for community colleges have been funded 100 percent by the State, generally using state bonds. These public funds are available only if appropriated by the Legislature for the specific facility and there is no requirement that local community college districts provide a portion of the funding in order to obtain State funds. However, community college districts may elect to fund construction of facilities with local general obligation bonds or other non-State funds, if they so choose.

Proposition 39 proposes to: 1) Allow school facilities bond measures to be approved by 55 percent (*rather than two thirds*) of the voters in local elections and (2) Provide that property taxes could exceed the current one percent limit in order to repay the bonds.

This 55 percent vote requirement would apply only if the local bond measure presented to the voters includes:

- A requirement that the bond funds be used only for construction, rehabilitation, equipping of school facilities, or the acquisition or lease of real property for school facilities;
- A specific list of school projects to be funded and certification that the school board has evaluated safety, class size reduction, and information technology needs in developing the list; and
- The requirement that the school board conduct annual, independent financial and performance audits until all bond funds have been spent to ensure that the funds have been used only for the projects listed in the measure.

The second section of Proposition 39 would change existing law regarding charter school facilities. Currently, charter schools are independent public schools formed by teachers, parents, and other individuals and/or groups. The schools function under contracts or "charters" with local school districts, county boards of education, or the State Board of Education. They are exempt from most State laws and regulations affecting public schools.

As of June 2000, there were 309 charter schools in California, serving about 105,000 students (less than two percent of all K-12 students). The law permits an additional 100 charter schools each year until 2003, at which time the charter school program will be reviewed by the Legislature. Under current law, school districts must allow charter schools to use, at no charge, facilities not currently used by the district for institutional or administrative purposes.

This proposition would require each local K-12 school district to provide charter school facilities sufficient to accommodate the charter school's students. The district, however, would not be required to spend its general discretionary revenues to provide these facilities for charter schools. Instead, the district could choose to use these or other revenues--including State and local bonds. The proposition also provides that:

- The facilities must be reasonably equivalent to the district schools that these students would otherwise attend;
 - The district may charge the charter school for its facilities if district discretionary revenues are used to fund the facilities; and
 - A district may decline to provide facilities for a charter school with a current or projected enrollment of fewer than 80 students.
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Matrix of Selected Legislation

THIS SECTION of the Legislative Update presents a matrix of bills tracked by the Commission during the second half of the 1999-2000 Legislative session. It consists of bills that reflect the Commission's legislative priorities, its sponsored legislation, and other key measures affecting postsecondary education. The Governor has until September 30, 2000, to sign or veto all bills passed by the Legislature. Staff will update the Governmental Relations Committee orally on further developments at its October meeting.

Brief summaries and veto messages of the bills are in the following section.

MATRIX 1999-2000 LEGISLATIVE BILLS

	Bill Number	Author	Subject	CPEC Position	1st Policy Committee	1st Fiscal Committee	Floor Action	2nd Policy Committee	2nd Fiscal Committee	Floor Action	COMMENTS
1.	AB 2	Alquist	Personal Income Tax: Exclusive	Support	X	X	X	X	X	D	Died on Senate Floor.
2.	AB 108	Mazzoni	Subject Matter Projects	Support	X	X	X	X	X	X	To Governor Davis on 9/14/00.
3.	AB 252	Scott	Financial Aid: Summer College Attendance	Support	X	X	X	X	X	X	Vetoed by Governor Davis on 9/7/00. (Veto message attached).
4.	AB 666	Romero	College Admissions Testing Opportunity Program	Oppose	X	X	X	D			Died on File in Senate Education Committee.
5.	AB 914	Keeley	Postsecondary Ed: Fees	Watch	X	X	X	D			Died on File in Senate Education Committee.
6.	AB 1123	Cardoza	California Distance Learning Policy	Support	X	X	X	X	X	X	Signed by Governor Davis on 9/15/00, Chapter No. 467.
7.	AB 1828	Dickerson	California STAR/Rising STAR Student Scholarships	Watch	D						Died on File in Assembly Education Committee.
8.	AB 1918	Romero	Access to Transfer Information for CCC	Watch	X	X	X	X	X	X	Signed by Governor Davis on 7/21/00, Chapter No. 187.
9.	AB 2007	Runner	Joint Use Facilities	Watch	X	X	X	X	X	X	Enrolled to Governor Davis on 8/31/00.
10.	AB 2095	Lempert	Tax Deduction: Scholarshare Trust	Support	D						Died on File in Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee.
11.	AB 2266	Firebaugh	Public School Funding	Support, in concept	X	D					Died on File in Assembly Appropriations Committee.
12.	AB 2368	Committee on Higher Education	CSU & UC Student Fees	Watch	D						Died on File in Assembly Rules Committee.
13.	AB 2372	Granlund	CCC: Student Fees	Oppose	D						Died on File in Assembly Higher Education Committee.
14.	AB 2376	Lempert	CCC: Book Grants	Support, if amended	D						Died on File in Assembly Higher Education Committee.
15.	AB 2388	Lempert	CCC: Omnibus Bill	Watch	X	X	X	X	X	X	Enrolled to Governor Davis on 8/31/00.

16.	AB 2409	Migden	UC & CSU Summer Session Fees	Support, if amended	X	X	X	X	X	X	Signed by Governor Davis on 9/8/00, Chapter No. 383.
17.	AB 2413	Machado	CCC: Financial Aid Outreach Program	Support	X	D					Died on File in Assembly Appropriations Committee.
18.	AB 2476	Romero	CCC: Deferment Act	Support	X	X	X	X	D		Died on File in Senate Appropriations Committee.
19.	AB 2496	Washington	CCC: Book Grants	Support, if amended	X	X	X	X	D		Died on File in Senate Appropriations Committee.
20.	AB 2565	Zettel	CCC: Technology	Support, if amended	X	X	X	X	X	X	To Governor Davis on 9/14/00.
21.	SB 576	McPherson	Language Development Study	Support	X	X	X	X	X	X	Vetoed by Governor Davis on 9/8/00. (Veto message attached).
22.	SB 919	Vasconcellos	Master Plan for Service Learning	Support	X	X	X	X	D		Died on File in Assembly Appropriations Committee.
23.	SB 1326	Hayden	Hate Crimes Report	Support	X	X	X	X	X	D	Died on Assembly Floor.
24.	SB 1330	Alpert	Student Financial Aid: Assumption Program	Support	X	X	X	X	X	X	Enrolled to Governor Davis on 8/31/00.
25.	SB 1369	Poochigian	Tax Credit: Test & Application Fees	Oppose	D						Died on File in Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee.
26.	SB 1450	McPherson	Student Fees: Summer Term or Session	Support, if amended	X	X	X	D			Died on File in Assembly Higher Education Committee.
27.	SB 1453	Schiff	Tax Deduction: College Tuition	Oppose	D						Died on File in Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee.
28.	SB 1644	Ortiz	Student Financial Aid: Cal Grant Awards	Support	X	X	X	X	X	X	Language from SB 1788 put into SB 1644. Signed by Governor Davis on 9/11/00, Chapter No. 403.
29.	SB 1666	Alarcon	Teacher Recruitment and Incentives (Gov. prop)	Support	X	X	X	X	X	X	Language from SB 1505 put into SB 1666. Signed by Governor Davis on 7/5/00. Chapter No. 70.
30.	SB 1688	Polanco	Governor's Merit Scholarship Program	Watch	X	X	X	X	X	X	Language from SB 1503 put into SB 1688. Signed by Governor Davis on 9/11/00, Chapter No. 404.

31.	SB1689	Escutia	Advanced Placement Program (Gov. prop.)	Support	X	X	X	X	X	X	Language from SB 1504 put into SB 1689. Signed by Governor Davis on 7/5/00. Chapter No. 73.
32.	SB 1787	Burton	Merit Scholarship Program	Watch	D						Died on File in Senate Education Committee.
33.	SB 2118	Poochigian	Cal Grant Programs	Watch	X	X	D				Died on Senate Floor.

15-Sep-00

X-Indicates Action Taken

D-Died on File

H-Indicates Held in Committee

P-Indicates Pending Consideration or Reconsideration in Committee

F-Indicates Failed Passage in Committee

Legislative Bill Summaries

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11. Assembly Bill 2266 Subject: Public School Finding
Author: Firebaugh Version: 4/4/00

This bill would enact the Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2000. It would provide for an unknown level of funding to be deposited in the 2000 Higher Education Capital Outlay Fund, which would be created by this bill. Status: Died on File in Assembly Appropriations Committee.
12. Assembly Bill 2368 Subject: CSU & UC: Student Fees
Author: (Committee on Higher Education) Version: 2/24/00

This bill would state intent language that, in order to keep student fees at the California State University and University of California as reasonable as possible, the proportional share of funding for those institutions in the annual State General Fund budget be at least maintained at the 1999-2000 fiscal year level. Status: Died on File in Assembly Rules Committee.
13. Assembly Bill 2372 Subject: CCC: Student Funding
Author: Granlund Version: 4/13/00

This bill would express legislative intent with respect to the presentation of proposals relating to the funding of community colleges and student fees. Status: Died on File in Assembly Higher Education Committee.
14. Assembly Bill 2376 Subject: CCC: Book Grant
Author: Lempert Version: 2/24/00

This bill would provide a book grant for community college students receiving a fee waiver. It would provide \$200 for full-time, \$150 for three-quarter time and \$100 for half-time students. Status: Died on File in Assembly Higher Education Committee
15. Assembly Bill 2388 Subject: CCC: Omnibus Bill
Author: Lempert Version: 8/25/00

This bill would recast and reorganize the statutes in the California Education Code relating to community colleges. Status: Enrolled to Governor Davis on 8/31/00
16. Assembly Bill 2409 Subject: UC & CSU Summer Session Fees
Author: Migden Version: 8/18/00

This bill would prohibit summer session fees at all campuses of the University of California and California State University from exceeding the fees charged per credit unit for any other academic term, if the State provides funding to offset any revenue losses that may occur. Status: Signed by Governor Davis on 9/8/00, Chapter No. 383

17. Assembly Bill 2413 Subject: CCC: Financial Aid Outreach Program
Author: Machado Version: 3/27/00
- This bill would require the Community College Chancellor's Office to create an intensive financial aid outreach awareness program. Status: Died on File in Assembly Appropriations Committee
18. Assembly Bill 2476 Subject: CCC: Deferment Act
Author: Romero Version: 8/8/00
- This bill would enact the California Community College Deferment Act, which would encourage persons who are eligible to attend the University of California to attend a community college for their lower division work. Such students would have their fees waived for their upper division work at the University. The bill also calls for the Commission to submit a report on the overall effectiveness and merit of the program. Status: Died on File in Senate Appropriations Committee
19. Assembly Bill 2496 Subject: CCC: Book Grant
Author: Washington Version: 8/18/00
- This bill would provide a book grant for community college students receiving a fee waiver. The bill requires the grants to be used only at campus bookstores. It would provide \$200 for full-time, \$150 for three-quarter time and \$100 for half-time students. Status: Died on File in Senate Appropriations Committee
20. Assembly Bill 2565 Subject: CCC: Technology
Author: Zettel Version: 8/7/00
- This bill would make various changes with regard to how lottery monies are spent, establish, and set forth a mission statement for the Technology and Telecommunications/Communications Program of the California Community Colleges, and exempt the Board of Governors of the community college system from the scope of the activities of the Department of Information Technology. This bill would also require the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to submit a strategic report about the program to the Legislature and the Governor. Status: To Governor Davis on 9/14/00
21. Senate Bill 576 Subject: Language Development Study
Author: McPherson Version: 5/31/00
- This bill would call for the Commission to develop a strategic plan for language development, teaching and learning for California. Status: Vetoed by Governor Davis on 9/8/00

22. Senate Bill 919 Subject: Master Plan for Service Learning
Author: Vasconcellos Version: 4/28/99
This bill would require the Commission to develop a Master Plan for Service Learning. Status: Died on File in Assembly Appropriations Committee
23. Senate Bill 1326 Subject: Hate Crimes
Author: Hayden Version: 8/22/00
This bill would require the public institutions of higher education to report occurrences of hate violence crimes to the Commission. It would further require the Commission to submit a biennial report to the legislature on the type and number of incidents occurring. Status: Died on Senate Floor
24. Senate Bill 1330 Subject: Student Financial Aid: Assumption Program
Author: Alpert Version: 8/28/00
This bill would consolidate and streamline duplicative provisions related to the Assumption Program of Loans for Education (APLE), and would add a bonus incentive to persuade APLE recipients to teach in the lowest performing schools and in specific subject areas. The bill would also allow students enrolled in teacher preparation programs on a half-time basis to be eligible to participate in the APLE program. Status: Enrolled to Governor Davis on 8/31/00
25. Senate Bill 1369 Subject: Tax Credit: Tests and Application Fees
Author: Poochigian Version: 3/22/00
This bill would amend the tax code to provide tax credit for a) application fees paid for SAT and Advanced Placement exams and b) enrollment application fees paid to the University of California, the California State University, and independent institutions. Status: Died on File in Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee
26. Senate Bill 1450 Subject: Student Fees: Summer Term or Session
Author: McPherson Version: 5/9/00
This bill would require that the systemwide fees charged to matriculated students at the University of California and the California State University for instruction during summer terms or sessions not exceed any fees charged to matriculated students for equivalent instruction during other academic terms or sessions. Status: Died on File in Assembly Higher Education Committee
27. Senate Bill 1453 Subject: Tax Deduction: College Tuition
Author: Schiff Version: 4/10/00
This bill would amend the tax code to provide for tax deductions of up to \$10,000 per year for the payment of postsecondary education tuition and

student fees at specified educational institutions. Status: Died on File in Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee

28. Senate Bill 1644 Subject: Financial Aid: Cal Grant Program
 Author: Ortiz Version: 8/24/00

This bill enacts the Ortiz-Pacheco-Poochigian-Vasconcellos Cal Grant Program. It sets forth the long-term policy that first-year Cal Grant awards are granted to all applicants with demonstrated financial need and eligible grade point averages who meet other prescribed criteria. It establishes the Community College Student Financial Aid Outreach Program under the Student Aid Commission to fund training of high school and community college counselors and advisors. Status: Signed by Governor Davis on 9/11/00, Chapter No. 403

29. Senate Bill SB 1666 Subject: Teacher Recruitment and Incentives
Author: Alarcon Version: 6/15/00

This bill, sponsored by the Administration, makes numerous changes in current law and creates new programs relative to the recruitment of, and incentives for teachers. This bill eliminates the cap on earnings for retired teachers. It also creates the Teaching as a Priority Block Grant for low-performing schools; it also increases from \$1,500 to \$2,500 per intern per year the amount of state funding local school districts may receive for operating a teacher intern program. It establishes the Teacher Recruitment Incentive Program to be administered by the Sacramento County Office of Education. This bill makes other related provisions. Status: Signed by Governor Davis on 7/5/00, Chapter No. 70

30. Senate Bill SB 1688 Subject: Governor's Merit Scholarship Program
Author: Polanco Version: 6/15/00

This bill creates the Governor's Scholars Program to entitle pupils to \$1,000 scholarships as rewards for earning high academic achievement on certain tests. The bill also establishes the Governor's Distinguished Mathematics and Science Scholars Program to provide up to \$2,500 in scholarships to pupils who attain specified scores on Advanced Placement Examinations in biology, chemistry or physics. It also creates the Intensive Algebra Instruction Academies Program to provide instruction in pre-algebra and algebra to pupils in grades seven and eight. This bill makes other related provisions. Status: Signed by Governor Davis on 9/11/00, Chapter No. 404

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|-----|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 31. | Senate Bill SB 1689 | Subject: Advance Placement Program |
| | Author: Escutia | Version: 6/15/00 |

This bill, sponsored by the Administration, creates the Advanced Placement Challenge Grant Program to provide increased access to Advanced Placement courses. This bill focuses on schools with few or no Advance Placement course offerings, and also requires that parents be noti-

fied of the availability of state funds to cover the costs of advance placement examination fees. This bill makes other related provisions. Status: Signed by Governor Davis on 7/5/00, Chapter No. 73.

32. Senate Bill 1787 Subject: Merit Scholarship Program
Author: Burton Version: 2/23/00

This bill would state intent language that merit scholarships be awarded to the top 5-percent of graduating seniors at each public high school based on grade point average, advanced placement scores, and the results of the statewide achievement test. Status: Died on File in Senate Education Committee

33. Senate Bill 2118 Subject: Cal Grant Programs
Author: Poochigian Version: 5/4/00

This bill would specify a goal of ensuring student access to and selection of an institution of higher education for students with financial need and academic merit. It would also specify a specific amount from the General Fund to the California Student Aid Commission to be used for the Cal Grant Program. Status: Died on Senate Floor

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Committee Membership

THIS PART of the Legislative Update lists the members of the legislative policy and fiscal committees for higher education

Senate Appropriations Committee

Patrick Johnston, Chair
Tim Leslie, Vice Chair
Dede Alpert
Debra Bowen
John Burton
Martha Escutia
Ross Johnson
Betty Karnette
David Kelley
Bruce McPherson
Richard Mountjoy
Don Perata
John Vasconcellos

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BILL NO: AB 252
VETO DATE: September 7, 2000

To Members of the California Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill No. 252 without my signature.

This bill would appropriate \$50,000 General Fund to the Student Aid Commission to prepare a report on the need for financial aid incentives to encourage students to attend higher education institutions during summer session.

The 2000 Budget Act includes \$33.7 million to enable both the University of California and the California State University to reduce summer session fees to the same level as other academic terms. This fee reduction will eliminate one of the most significant barriers to increasing student attendance during the summer session. I believe that it is premature to conduct a study of student financial aid until the campuses have an opportunity to evaluate enrollment changes due to the fee reduction.

Furthermore, the recently revamped Cal Grant Program will double the grants to thousands of financially needy students who have demonstrated academic merit. These grants can also be used to attend summer session.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

BILL NO: SB 576
VETO DATE: September 8, 2000

To Members of the California Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill No. 576 without my signature.

This bill appropriates \$90,000 from the General Fund to the California Postsecondary Education Commission for the purpose of funding a strategic action plan for language development, teaching and learning. The bill also requires the Commission to contract with the Center for Intensive Language and Culture, in Monterey, California, when specified conditions are met.

While I support the promotion and expansion of foreign language teaching and learning at all grade levels, I am opposed to this measure because of its prescriptive contracting provisions and requirements and because it would make an appropriation that is not supported in the 2000 Budget Act.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS